

## This Dance Frock For Cool Evenings



A RATHER youthful effect is here achieved by the wise use of beautiful material and simple trimming. The fabric is peachblow pink taffeta cut with a full, short skirt and a bolero lace edged. The corsage and flowing sleeves are georgette crape, as is the crushed girdle.

Organdie neckwear retains its fashion. It is made not only in white, but in rose, violet, yellow and blue.

Yellow is enjoying a vogue it has not before known for years. Yellow silk sweaters seemed to blaze the way for

the vogue, and now there are yellow and white striped sports clothes and many attractive frocks of yellow combined with white or some other color.

Brocaded silk for girdles and other trimming is in demand. It gives the same sort of touch of color that embroidery does if skillfully used, and of course it is far less work to tuck in a bit of brocade than it is to embroider even a simple pattern by hand.

Long cutaway directoire coats are said to be coming in for fall.

ANNA MAY

## Her Motor Cap Turned Into An Old Fashioned Sunbonnet



WITH a silky waterproof coat the motor girl wears this delectable sunbonnet made of pongee and faced across the front and visor with a striped pongee the tone of the coat. Ribbon drawstrings hold in the fullness across the back of the neck.

Feld mouse is the new name of a lovely taupe shade in novel splendid velour's suitings, and in the plain fabric the other favored colors are dark

green of a bronze tone and, as always, dark blue.

Ruffles of frocks and petticoats are edged with narrow ribbon.

Lingerie is sometimes made of black and white striped material.

Flesh colored organdie takes the place in some of the summer frocks that flesh colored chiffon took in winter frocks.

ANNA MAY

## THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY EDITION OF THE BROAD AX STILL LOOKING BACKWARD AND FORWARD.

(Continued from page 12.)

## CHAPTER VI.

the Colored people residing in his state would receive from his hands."

Then extending his hand to bid us farewell, he first thanked us for traveling a long distance out of our way in order to pay our respects to him and his parting words were, "Keep in touch with me Mr. Taylor. You know I am your friend." We very softly responded, "We know that, Governor."

In less than sixty days after we had arrived in Chicago, Governor Sulzer caused the Legislature of that state to enact and pass a "civil rights" bill which he promptly signed. Then he induced it to enact a measure appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars to enable the Colored people residing in that state to celebrate their fifty years of freedom in 1913, which was cheerfully signed by him. He selected Prof. W. E. B. DuBois to serve as chairman of the commission. Not content with that he had the Legislature enact and pass a bill creating a Colored military regiment which should become a part of the National Guard of that state and to be officered from head to foot by men of the same race. It is almost useless to state that like the first two bills he cheerfully and willingly, against the solemn and bitter protests of many prominent people residing in all parts of that state, affixed his signature to it.

The Colored people in all parts of the civilized world will ever feel very grateful to Governor Sulzer for bravely performing all of those grand and far-reaching deeds and they should ever worship him as their patron saint who has had the courage and the manhood to stand up for right and justice, for in our humble opinion he is one of the noblest specimens of humanity that has ever been spawned upon the shores of time.

Shortly after the death of Col. Clarke Irvine of Oregon, Mo., September 20, 1907, who was the author of the two beautiful stories which ran through these columns in 1906. They were entitled "The Slave of Murillo and Benjamin Banneker." The following letter was received from his dear beloved wife who was born and raised in Old Ky., and it plainly speaks for itself.

Oregon, Mo., Sept. 24, 1907.  
Julius F. Taylor,  
Editor of The Broad Ax,  
Chicago, Ills.

Accept thanks for extra copies of your paper with notice of Mr. Irvine's passing.

He had a deep and constant interest in your work. I am not only well qualified to take up his work but if at any time there is anything I can do for you in the way of writing let me know and I will cheerfully respond.

You have my best wishes.

Resp.

ANNE K. IRVINE.

Only a few days from that time the following letter was received from Leigh H. Irvine, son of Col. Clarke Irvine, who is an editor himself and the author of several valuable books and for the first time we take much pleasure in permitting him to speak for himself.

560 Sycamore street,  
Oakland, Cal., Sept 27, 1907.  
Editor Broad Ax,  
Chicago.

Dear Sir:—  
I thank you for the tender words you wrote concerning my father, the late Clarke Irvine.

I am myself an editor and author, as you will see by the inclosed. I am managing editor for the Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, and we have Chicago offices.

I share my father's views on the race problem, and I can truly say he was one of the broadest-minded men I've ever known.

Sincerely,  
LEIGH H. IRVINE.

These letters are published simply to show that editors either black or white are in a position to make friends for those whom they represent, among those who are able to do them much good.

Congressman Martin B. Madden has a great deal of faith in our ability to do things and the following letter reveals that fact.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 6, 1914.

Mr. Julius F. Taylor,  
5027 Federal Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Taylor:—  
The enclosed bills are before the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, of which I am a member. We had a very interesting hearing on them this morning and when the hearings are printed I will send you a copy.

I intend to fight every inch of the way to prevent them from reporting the bills, but of course the Committee is Democratic and the majority of the Democrats are from the South, and it is not likely that I can win in the fight

but if I lose I expect to make a minority report.

I don't know how much time I will have in which to do that. I want to ask you to write me immediately after reading the bills what you would say if you were going to make a minority report on them. I may not be able to use all you say, but I shall be glad to have your views, in fact I want them and must have them. I want you to co-operate with me in this work.

Sincerely yours,  
MARTIN B. MADDEN.

In May, 1915, at the time that our highly esteemed friend, Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams had some trouble with the federal government and many of his so-called friends had pronounced him guilty of doing wrong even before he had been proven guilty in a court of justice. We had absolute faith in his honesty and innocence and here is what he had to say in that respect.

DR. A. WILBERFORCE WILLIAMS,  
3253 S. STATE ST.

Chicago, May 26th, 1915.

Mr. Julius F. Taylor,  
Editor of The Broad Ax,  
6532 St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago.

My dear friend:

Permit me to thank you for the kind statement of the facts in your recent issue relative to the trouble that I had with the Federal Government.

The thing that most impressed me was the expression of your confidence in me and your good wishes that I would be able at the time of the trial to prove my absolute innocence of any attempt to violate the Harrison Law in regard to prescribing and dispensing certain narcotic drugs.

I have for years classed you as one of my best friends in Chicago, and with this kind act on your part, I am fully persuaded that you are capable of being a friend to a fellow when many who had been louder in proclaiming their friendship were disposed to desert him in time of trouble and were ready to condemn him without even giving him a hearing or a trial.

Mrs. Williams joins me in expressing to you our sincere thanks for the kind and fair things you said of me.

Sincerely yours,  
A. WILBERFORCE WILLIAMS.

The first part of November, 1915, much was said in the daily newspapers concerning the cause of the illness of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington and it was asserted at that time through the columns of many of them that Dr. W. A. Bastedo of New York City had contended that "racial characteristics were the main cause responsible for Dr. Booker T. Washington's breakdown." His statement brought forth an editorial comment from us which he did not relish very well and here is his letter of explanation to us as to just what he did say at that time.

W. A. BASTEDO, M. D., 57 WEST FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK.

December 8, 1915.

Julius F. Taylor,  
Editor of The Broad Ax,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

It has just come to my notice that in your paper of November 13th, in an article about Booker Washington, you quoted me as saying "Racial characteristics are in part responsible for Dr. Washington's breakdown" and you follow this with remarks about race prejudice and narrow-mindedness on my part.

As doubtless you now know, Dr. Washington died of Bright's disease, and I think it very unfortunate indeed that any reporter should have attached my name to any such statement as you have quoted. In the first place, Dr. Washington would not have been sent to me had I had such race prejudice, and in the second, we all made a very serious endeavor to save Booker Washington for further usefulness.

He was given the best room in the private patients' pavilion at St. Luke's Hospital and this is considered one of the finest pavilions for private patients in the world. I gave my services without recompense as did Dr. Cole, the head of the Rockefeller Institute Hospital and the other physicians who were consulted.

I have no race prejudice of the kind your article inferred and I write to you this letter with the feeling that it is unfair to the Negro race to have that impression go out. The reporters made me say many things that I had not thought of, but I did not know that they had charged me with enmity until I saw your article.

Very truly yours,  
W. A. BASTEDO.

All of the foregoing letters unmistakably tend to prove far beyond a reasonable doubt that this publication exerts a most wonderful influence over the minds of men.

(Continued on page 15.)



THE LATE DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

The father founder of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, who was the greatest advocate of industrial education in the world.

## HON. RICHARD J. BARR.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE NOMINATION FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ILLINOIS TO BE VOTED FOR AT THE STATE WIDE PRIMARIES WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH.

Hon. Richard J. Barr, of Joliet, candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney General of Illinois, is a man who is thoroughly qualified by training and experience for the important position to which he aspires.

His public record is such as to commend him to all intelligent voters who believe in good government. Especially is he entitled to the support of the Colored voters of the state, for during his long service in the State Senate he has stood with Senator Samuel A. Eitelson and some others against every "Jim Crow" bill that aimed at discrimination against the Negro race.

To show Senator Barr's sense of justice and fair play for the Negro, an instance may be cited where a few years ago he was called upon to defend a Negro charged with crime in Joliet.

At the time he was a candidate for public office and he received many telephone messages and letters advising him to withdraw from the case or he would be defeated. "Every man charged with crime is entitled to a fair trial" was Senator Barr's answer, "and I am going to exercise my rights and defend the Negro, if it costs me every vote in Joliet." He went through with the trial, and was elected too.

Senator Barr is popularly known as the "Father of the Commission Form of Government" in Illinois, for he introduced and put through the General Assembly this important piece of legislation.

Most of the progressive legislation which we have in Illinois has been enacted within the last fifteen years and Senator Barr has always used his great ability to further legislation of that kind in the interests of the people.

But the public service rendered by him has not been confined to the State

Senate. His first appearance in public life was as City Attorney in Joliet, his home city, and his popularity was shown in the fact that he was the only Republican candidate who was successful in that election. After serving a full term as City Attorney and rendering conspicuous service he was elected Mayor of Joliet and was serving in that capacity when he was elected State Senator from the Forty-first district.

While Mayor of Joliet, he rendered an invaluable service, not only to his own city but to every city in the State. He forced the railroads to elevate their tracks in Joliet and as a lawyer carried the case to the Supreme Court and established the principle that cities have the right to compel track elevation.

Senator Barr was born in Manhattan, Will County, Illinois, in 1865. When a mere child his father died, leaving a large family of dependent children. This circumstance forced him to go to work at an early age. He worked on a farm while attending school. After attending the Joliet High School he taught country school for a few years. He took a course in the University of Illinois, working his way through. He entered the law school of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1895. He is now the senior member of the law firm of Barr, McNaughton & Barr, with offices in Joliet and in the Otis Building, Chicago. He is married and has two children.

Every Afro-American throughout the state of Illinois should on primary day Wednesday, September 13th, cast his vote for the nomination of Senator Barr for Attorney General of this state for he is really and truly a warm friend to the Colored race.



MAJOR ROBERT RUSSA MOTON.

The present principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, the late Booker T. Washington's School.